

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1890.

Church Union.

The late General Assembly of the Presbyterians considered favorably a communication from the General Convention of the Episcopalians with regard to the subject of Church union. Yet, as a practical conclusion, such unity between the two seems to be further off now than ever before.

The Presbyterians, of course, are ready to come into some sort of sentimental union with the Episcopalians, but they will not go to the extent of organic unity; for, practically, that implies acceptance of the Episcopacy and the abandonment of Presbyterianism. So far as concerns what are called the essentials of faith, the two communions are aiready in substantial agreement, and have been so from the beginning. Calvinism enters into both the Thirty-nine Articles and the Westminster Confession. Both start out with the doctrines of GoD's sovereignty and of eternal reprobation, and they must reach the same logical conclusion.

But as to non-essentials, so termed, they differ radically. These concern Church government and the appointment and character of the ministry; and as they give to each communion its distinctive form and color, they are in fact essential to its existence. An Episcopalian is an Episcopalian because he believes in the Episcopacy and the apostollo succession. A Presbyterian is a Presbyterian because he rejects that theory of Church government in favor of the presbyterian. Otherwise there is no difference between them, except as to the matter of liturgical worship, which may be called

really non-essential. The Presbyterians know very well that if they are to unite with the Episcopal Church, they must consent to be swallowed up by it. Many of them are going through the process individually, but the Presbyterian organization will not stand it. The present movement for the revision of the Westminster Confession has its real origin in a desire to stop this loss, which seemed likely to become serious in its consequences. The object is to trim off some of the asperities of expression in the creed, so as to make it more agreeable to the young people, whom the Episcopal Church is drawing away with its more attractive worship and less insistence on dec trinal statements.

The Presbyterians, therefore, are seeking to avoid union with the Episcopalians rather than taking steps to bring it about. They are trying to stop a leak, and not getting ready to give up the ship; for there is no denomination in which the opposition to Episcopacy is stronger and more deeply seated. Even with all their losses, total or partial, they have still a great numerical superiority over the Episcopalians, and the thought of surrendering to an inferior force awakens all their partisan indignation. It is not pleasant for them to see rich Presbyterians of prominence in town passing by churches of their own faith to attend the Episcopal worship at Lenox and Newport and other fashionable watering places. They would not encourage such desertions by giving heed to a plan of Church union which implies the striking of the Presbyterian flag altogether.

But the controversy over revision is likely to have the very result which it was started to avoid. It has made the great mass of Presbyterians familiar with the Westminster Confession, a book almost unknown to those of this generation, and they have found out that they have been professing doctrines really abhorrent to them. It has set them to thinking for themselves over questions of theology, to reasoning on the subject, and to comparing their system with the more genial practice of the Episcopal Church. As a consequence very many of them will go over squarely to agnosticism, or at least reach it by indirect paths; and others, tired of the mental struggle and the spiritual confusion, will seek repose and religious luxury in a Church not so disturbed,

# What the Reformers Overlooked.

The new ballot law, under which the next election is to be held, is described in chapter 262 of the Laws of the State as "an act to promote the independence of voters at public elections, enforce the secrecy of the ballot, and provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at public expense."

That it supplies at public expense the means for printing ballots, and that its provisions, if diligently enforced, will establish some new safeguards to the independence of electors, there is no doubt; but whether it will enforce secrecy depends a good deal more upon the probity, intelligence, and faithfulness of the officers who are sworn to administer it than the theoretical advocates and students of the measure seem willing to believe. This does not result from any desire in the promoters of the bill to destroy the secret character of the ballot, but is wholly attributable to the fact that in endeavoring to establish additional restrictions, they have incorporated some new dangers not known under the old law.

The character and extent of these dangers is such as to require careful explanation. Section 24 of the law provides that when a voter, who is duly qualified, presents himself at the polling place he must announce his name in order to receive his ballots. Then this process must be observed:

" His name shall be noted by the pull clerks, and each voter's name shall be numbered consecutively by the poll clerks, with the number upon the stub of the ballots delivered to him, and in the order of the respective ap plications for ballots to the ballot clerks. The ballot clerks shall thereupon deliver to the voter, and the voter shall receive and take with him into the booth or compartment, one of each kind of ballots which shall have been furnished for use at such polling place. But before any voter shall receive said ballots, and in the presence and view of the voter, each of said ballot clerks, or a ballot clerk and an inspector, shall serite his

In other words, there is to be a perforated coupon attached to each ticket, which is handed to the voter for his use. Upon each coupon is to appear the voter's number, and on either side the initials of the two poll clerks. Supplied with these ballots and no others can be voted-the citizen retires to his secret compartment and chooses from the tickets the one he desires to vote. Having done this, he folds each of the tickets so that the stub with his number and the initials of the ballot clerk upon it shall appear on the outside. Taking in one hand the ticket he desires to vote, and in the other the tickets for which he has no use, he presents himself at the ballot box. The numbers on his tickets must correspond with his number on the poli book, and the initials of the inspectora must also correspond. They are examined by the inspectors for that purpose.

Of course, if each ballot has the number and initials of the poll clerks precisely and identically, the way a man votes cannot, by such method, be told. But if either one of the bailot clerks, in marking his initials, should accompany them with any sign or peculiarity of writing, understood by either one of the inspectors upon the other side of the room, who take and examine the tickets, the latter would have no difficulty to secertaining who youd a ticket private; smoluments of its management to them: 1." The Derk Continent," a phrase that STABLEY

ly marked by a poll clerk and who did not. The door to wholesale corruption might thus be thrown wide open, and under the operation of the new law, the secrecy of the ballot, so far from being preserved or

promoted, would be destroyed, The elector can vote only an official ballot, That ballot, to be official, must have written upon it the initials of the poll clerks. To be voted, it must be shown to the inspectors. They examine the initials. Consequently, there is no possibility of any one voting a ticket which is not, in part at least, seen by the election officers. Whether or not these functionaries will abuse the power and discretion thus vested in them depends upon themselves, and not upon the law which gives them this power.

The reformers will not fall of course, to call our attention to the section of the law (32) which prescribes this penalty:

"Any election officer, or watcher, who shall reveal to another person the name of any candidate for whom a voter has voted, or who shall communicate to another his opinion, belief or impression as to how or for whom a voter has voted, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by im-prisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year."

This is indeed a summary provision, well calculated to terrify those who have an abiding faith in the possibility or likelihood of its enforcement. But it will be much better to choose inspectors and poll clerks | its point of highest fervor in 1889, is disorwith care and circumspection, than to depend on the efficacy of such a provision.

#### The Tucson Army Scandals.

The old idea of the profession of arms was that while its votaries might have those faults and folbles to which the fighting temperament is liable, they were sure to be free from the special vices of a career devoted to money-getting. While this is no doubt true to a certain extent, yet we have of late years witnessed trials by court martial in which the eagerness of some officers to get money by hook or by crook, has appeared to overstep the bounds of what is permitted by law, to say nothing of the obligations of soldierly honor.

In Arizona a series of such trials will soon be held relating to alleged irregularity or fraud in money transactions. The detail for the court includes Col. HENRY M. BLACK, Col. T. M. Anderson, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Pranson, Lieut.-Col. G. H. WEERS, Lieut.-Col. ANSON MILLS. Major S. B. M. YOUNG, Major J. M. BACON, Major C. A. WIROFF, Major S. T. NORVELL, Capt. G. B. RUSSELL, and Capt F. H. EDMUNDS, with Capt. H. C. CARBAUGH as Judge Advocate. Some of these officers are summoned from stations far distant from Tucson, and this fact and the rank of the members of the court show the impor tance attached to its proceedings.

The officer for whose trial the court is conrened is Capt. ALONZO E. MILITIMORE, Assist ant Quartermaster. He served during the war in Wisconsin regiments, first as a private in the infantry and then as a private and at last as a Second Lieutenant in the artillery. After the close of the war he received a commission in the regular army as Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, and within a few months was made First Lieutenant. About eleven years ago he was appointed to his present rank and duties The charges against Capt. MILTIMORE are in general, that he leased his own property to the Government for his office purposes charging as rent very much more than equally good quarters could have been hired for elsewhere; that in order to conceal the nature of this transaction, he had the vouchers showing the payment of the rent made out in the name of one of his clerks; that he put his wife on the pay rolls as a clerk at \$100 a month and his servant as a janitor at \$40 per month, while it does not appear that they were really employed at all; and finally that he used artifices to conceal the character of this engagement of members of his household. On looking up his record with a view to the trial, supposed irregularities of a serious character were discovered during his stay in St. Louis several years ago, which the Judge Advocate is very likely to refer to during the trial. Capt. MILTIMORE had more recently been ordered to duty in New York city under Col. R. N. BATCHELDEB, Depot Quartermaster. Of course he is er

until his trial is completed. It is enough now to state the general character of the accusations which the military authorities have brought against him. When the case of Capt. MILTIMORE is disposed of, the same court will proceed to try Major A. S. KIMBALL, Major A. S. TOWAR, and Major J. W. WHAM. The two latter are the officers principally concerned in the charges which have been brought. Major Towar was born in Canada and appointed from Michigan from civil life to his present grade by President GRANT without hav ing served during the war. Major WHAM had served through the war as a private, a sergeant, and a Lieutenant of Illinois infantry, and then had obtained an appoint-

titled to a suspension of public judgment

ment as Second Lieutenant. This he filled for more than three years and a half, and then was honorably discharged; and half a dozen years later, at the close of GRANT's Admin-Istration, he was made Major and Paymaster. The charges against Major Towar and Major WHAM are that they agreed with their landlords to rent a small part of their private quarters for a sum almost large enough to pay for all the quarters hired, so that they got them nearly rent free, yet drew their full allowance for quarters. The charge against Major KIMBALL, the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arizona, is neglect of duty in not preventing this transaction of the two Paymasters

Here, also, a suspension of public judgment

and of invidious comment is due until the truth is established. It may be particularly unfortunate for Major WHAM should the present case go against him, since he is the officer who lost about \$29,000 of Government money through robbery by highwaymen at Cedar Springs a year ago. He and his sureties are responsible for that sum, and a bill is now pending to relieve him and them, on the ground that Major Wham and his escort fought bravely to prevent the robbery after they were ambushed. Indeed, the President has given medals and certificates of merit to the escort; but the primary question is whether due vigilance was observed by the Paymaster, and Congress may be slower to relieve him should the present charges of miscon-

# A Simple Situation.

duct be sustained.

Now that the mugwumplike pretensions of the new base ball league to a humbug superiority of virtue have been substantially disposed of, and the former great preponderance of support in its favor has changed to an almost equal division of patronage between it and the National League, the public is ready to look at the situation fairly and to understand it, and after that no one can complain of the result.

The question, and the only question involved in the situation, is whether the association of capitalists controlling the Players' League shall be permitted to rout out the capitalists and organizers of the National League and take over all the

selves. It would be a great day for the Player capitalists if they should be the one to be saved. They were a worthy lot of enthusiastic base ball men who were delighted at the chance to take a hand in the business, but they have come into rivalry with the old alliance on a wave of revolt against a set of rules which will as certainly be reestablished if they succeed as that they now hope for success. They are perhaps richer than the capitalists of the National League, but the latter will fight with all the intensity of men entitled to defend a very excellent and very important organization, produced after a long period of uncertain effort.

Under the guidance of the National League

magnates the professional base ball busi-

ness had become very profitable, some say immensely profitable, although that point was reached after many years of struggle, and, probably, of investment. It was also admirably managed from every point of view of the expert interested in the improvement and stability of the game. But this is a great land for competition, even for the competition of trusts, of which we have now a most conspicuous illustration in the base ball industry. The effort of one set of fellows to capture the business carried on by another set constitutes the real contest of the diamond of to-day. At present the whole base ball sentiment, which reached ganized and diminished. The cause for this is, without the possibility of question, the appearance of the Players' League. We do not hesitate to say that professional base ball, run under the sentiment of divided authority still surviving in the Players' League, is bound to deteriorate. The FOGARTY-LOVE affair in Philadelphia is sufficient indication of that. But the Players' League, if it succeeds, will resort to the methods of the old League as surely as it lives, and this being understood, the public can proceed to deliver its verdict as it desires. It can make that verdict decisive in favor of one or the other side in very short order. Then, when the situation is again cleared of discord, and the national championship

is restablished. We may be happy yet,

What He Needs for Self-Improvement

Ambition for self-improvement is displayed by very many of our correspondents, of whom this inquirer is an example:

"I have an hour or two of letsure time every day and should like to know the best way of improving it. what in your judgment would be of the most practical and material benefit to me? I have thought some of employing this time in studying law, but the fact that there are so many starving lawyers in the country ha "I may add that I am 28 years of age, single, with no

prospects of being married, and fairly well educated." The trouble here is that we do not know enough about our correspondent, his habits and pursuits, to advise him properly. It may be that the best use to which he could put his leisure hours would be in physical exercise or social enjoyment. Perhaps his body requires cultivation even more than his mind, and knowledge of men and the world by actual contact and experience may be more serviceable for him than the study of books.

Perhaps the improvement most valuable to him in every way would come from employing his leisure in learning more about his trade or business. It may be that in the pursuit of general intellectual profit his thoughts would be carried away from the specific labors upon which it is necessary for him to expend all his energies to win the practical success essential to him.

If it be profitable for him to give an hour or two a day to study, perhaps the best use to which he can put the time will be in learning some other language than his own. That will be of practical advantage to him, whatever his calling, and it will extend the range of his reading. There is nothing more delightful than to be introduced to a new literature. It all comes so fresh to you, as a first discovery, and adds interest to the literature to which you had before been confined. Take French, for instance. The French style is beautiful in its simplicity and perspiculty, and the language is always

serviceable to a man. If our correspondent wishes to pursue a course of study in history, philosophy, setence, or polite literature, the Chautauqua system offers him valuable suggestions and directions. Hundreds of thousands of people are reading under its advice and supervision, and experience has shown that its courses stimulate the zeal of its scattered followers and provoke their ambition. All things considered, it meets very well the wants of people who, like our correspondent, are anxlous for intellectual improvement, but do

not know how to get it. Whether it is worth while for him to study law in his leisure hours, we cannot tell. If he has been spending his years since boyhood in learning some other business, as we suppose to be the case, the probability is that he would make a mistake in undertaking to go into the law at twenty-eight; and to become a lawver he would need to give up the chief part, if not the whole of his time to the necessary preparation. An hour or two a day, and casual study, would not be enough. But it is not true that lawyers in great numbers are starving. The profession is no more crowded than any other, than the run of employments.

Why is it that our friend is so sure that he has "no prospects of being married?" He is only twenty-eight, and that is a very susceptible age. Does he mean to confess that his eyes are blind to beauty and his heart hardened against the feminine charms that are all about him? If so, it is his heart rather than his head that needs improvement. Let him marry a good wife, and in her he will find his best adviser as to how he shall spend his leisure time, if he has any.

We are sorry to say that the monumental statues lately erected in this country are not objects which the future will be proud of. The GARFIELD statue in Cleveland, and the LES statue in Richmond, are alike lacking in originality and power; and as for artistic merit they know nothing of it. They are common-

place fabrications, and that is all. There are times when the truth must be spoken, and we have now given a brief instal ment thereof.

Lord Sattshuny said in his London speech the other day that nearly all the attention of the Foreign Office was at present occupied with African matters, and he had been informed that the proper thing in after-dinner speeches newadays was to talk of nothing but Africa, South America, with its vast unexplored regions, really has cause to feel jealous of the prepondersting attention given to Africa. Two or three explorers have recently emerged from the aimest unkn wn depths of northern Bolivia and western Peru with a fund of information about these countries and their people that could scarcely be equalled in novelty low in any part of Africa. They found one tribe that believed the accounts they had heard of white men were myths, another remarkable reords who do to know what drunkenness is. in tanother whose layor to wearon is the blow pipe. Sefor Fay tells of Indians who wear pigtails and whose language seems to resemble the Chinese. Some peoples were found to be particularly primitive, living almost wholly on wild fruits and unable to count above three.

invented, is beginning to apply more accurately to vast regions in South America than to

Sir FRANCIS DE WINTON has returned to Africa as Governor of the territories of the British East African Company. When a man gets into African service he rarely gets out. Nobody knows why this is so any more than STANLEY could understand the fascination that tied Emin to his province. But they all, or nearly all, go back again and again, as though Africa were a magnet of irresistibly attracting power. DE WINTON was a British army officer. and went from Canada, where he was serving on the Governor-General's staff, to be Governor of the Congo State. Since then he has visited Swaziland for the British Government, and he is a thorough believer in the possibility of turning the great continent to good account.

The speech made by the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN yesterday at the first meeting of the Commission appointed by Governor Hill to equisider the feasibility of a union of this city and some of its neighbors on Long Island and in Westchester ought to be read by every citi-zen of the communities interested; and certain Western Congressmen might profit by its perusal. Mr. Green dwelt upon the necessity of providing defence for the cities about here. and suggested that the Commission might do a valuable service in urging coast defence.

The City Council of the city of Mexico has passed an ordinance "compelling laborers on city works to wear pants." We must again ask our esteemed contemporary, the Utea Herald, whose patient efforts as a propagandist of " pants " have won it honorable mention. to define the "pants" idea more precisely, scientifically, and lucidly. As the "pants" zone shrinks in the United States, is it widening outside of the United States? Here in this town "pants" are on their last legs, so to speak. Can Utica force its idols upon the ingenuous citizens of Mexico? The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Com-

pany of Boston celebrated its two hundred and fifty-second birthday the other day. It is nearly as old as Boston, and there is reason to suppose that the city was founded to prepare a suitable place for the foundation of the Company. At any rate the Company is one of the chief glories of Hoston, and a more distinguished set of martial old bucks is not to be found. The German Emperor or the Prince of Walks, who is an honorary member of the Company, can hardly boast of a bigger kit of upiforms than it possesses. In the victories of peace the Ancients and Honorables have always shown themselves valiant trenchermen. In fact much honor is theirs, and Boston would be almost as lonely without them as without the Gilded Dome and the herdies. Much as we revere the A. and H. A. C., however, we wouldn't like to be shut up with them in a besieged town where the provisions were short.

The Omaha Republican has some amusing views about the New York Republicans. Acording to this Nebraska observer, they are in ship-shape, going vigorously to work, and bending their energies to the election of more Republican Congressmen. This is great news, and Omaha ought to be proud of finding it. There is still more refreshing Republican news Omaha wants it. Mr. PLATT has withdrawn in favor of Dr. MILLER, Mr. KNAPP has offered the Chairmanship of the Republican State Committee to Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr. Mr. Gibbs has consented to take charge of Mr. PLATT's campaign for the Senate. The director of the Harvard Observatory has sent a ton of lunar green cheese to the editor of the Omaha Republican.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Houston Post, remarks that "Europeans frequently taunt Americans with the fact that they have no great ruins." Since the beginning of the base ball season of 1890, well-informed Europeans haven't taunted about the absence of American ruins. And isn't FORAKER more mournful than Persepolis, and Mahone more deserted than Tadmor? There is a fine collection of genuine American ruins, and poured round all the gray and melancholy waste of soup.

"The best part of life," says the Rev. Dr PAREHUEST of this town, " is not in getting out of holes, but in taking care not to get into them." This is a bit of sound ethical advice. but it comes too late to do the liepublican party of this State any good. The Republicans in the last Legislature not only didn't take care not to get into a hole, but they have made it impossible for the grand old party to get out,

# Three Fine Old Democrats,

From the Philadelphia Telegraph. Almost as soon as Mr. Vaux got into the House a sort of chumny attraction seemed to draw him and Mr. Biggs of California together. The old-fashioned Penn-sylvanian had not been sworn in for half an hour when he and Biggs were seated side by side talking good Democratic doctrine to each other. Biggs is an old "Furty niner," and is a Democrat of the strict old school, a practical apostle of "Jeffersonian simplicity," bold and eutspoken. His language is always vigorous and he is not afraid to use it in most Democratic, if not always parliamentary, style when occasion arises. He is full of lokes banter, and good humor, and is a general favorite in the House. He was setred with a pronounced admiration for Mr. Vaux from what he read in the papers about him, and when the Pennsylvanian came to the Capitol the two drifted together naturally and were on semi-confidential terms in a moment. Their mutual liking will probably ripen into a devoted friend ship before the session is over. Holman is another who has taken a great fancy to Mr. Vanx, and they will make a trio of old school statesmen.

#### Mrs. Harrison's Painting Lessons. From the Philiadelphia Inquirer

Mrs. Harrison for the post two weeks, has been up plying heraelf very closely to her painting lessons, and has now flushed her labors in that entertaining art for the winter and spring. Among the products of her brush is a superb set of salad dishes, righteen pieces which comprises the full range of natural products used as the raw materials and used quantity of these tooth some reliabes in a well edited menu.

A bunch of celery a group of striums, an artichoke, a tempting founds, a few shoots of asparagus, an appe-tising lobster, a chember, are among the central features of a very pleasing arrangement for artistic effect a plate being devoted to each subject. Mrs. Harrison also executed the decerations on several purcelain tablets and classic urns. Her work is very superior, and, besides excellence of execution, shows remarkable delicacy of selection and arrangement

#### The Hog Must Go! From the Rocksway Journal.

Let us all join in the crusa le Tax Sus is leading against the great american hog, the bifurcated hog that we all need in the streets, in the cars, and everywhere that business or pleasure may take us.

From the A-bray Express.

The Sex is devoting a good deal of attention to the great American log who makes a nuisance of himself. In public conveyances This creature is developed in the most offensive form in and stound New York but specimens or the grant can be found everywhers. This New insists that he shall be made to go in New York. and he should be turned out wherever he is found. The

His Hair Whitened White he was Drowning

From the Philoderphia Perst.

Cincinnati, June 1—Three works are Sichard I. Edwards, if years old, who drowned while said riding in the tible. Into body was recovered to day near Rights sun, Ind. When the young man feel into the river his hair was coal black that of the body is reflectly which hair was coal black that of the body is reflectly which right doubtless made the change while he was arregging for the. So May the Street-car Hog.

From the Memphis Avalanche. It looks now as though the street-car mule will soop be a thing of the past

Bun Light Killed It. From the Wilketbarre Newplealer To THE SCO is due the principal credit of abolishing apprintendent Porters obnoxious order.

The Unexpected Happens Agais. "Wasn't that a very big fellow that just got away from you haked one calerman of a fellow augier.

'On was he repy I was a measily little chap.
I'd have thrown him tack if I deaught him

Guesned it the First Time. From the Chicago Tribune. Ferg.-I have a conundrum for you. Slimpey. What is the difference between your head and a pumpkin? Slimpty-I give it up. Ferg. Farst-That's the right abover. Slimpers. RUSSIAN NEWS AND VIEWS.

Things of Interest from Russian Journals. A terrible calamity is threatened in the entire region of the Cancasna. At about the middle of April the Imperial Society of Agriculture in Tidis received in-formation that locusts had appeared in no less than 246 different places in the Caucasian districts, covering an area of fig.034 desayating of outsysted land tone des tin equals 2, 4(4) square yards). As this information could not by any means be complete, and as the extent of the whole infested area could not be estimated before the broad of locusts is hatched, it is not estrawagent to assume that the entire ground from Tillis to the Cas san and westward over Arax up to Zangezorak is covered by the peace. This may strike with punio the entire population of the region and cause serious trouble to the Government At the lowest estimate, about 150,000 workers will have to be engaged in the governments of This. Elizabepoisk and Rakimut to destroy the locates and abetpolek, and Bakinst to destroy the locusts, and this will involve an expense of no less than 2,300,000 roubles a mouth, besides the loss of no loss than 2,300,000 military detachments that will be required to keep such a large number of undisciplined laborers at their work. At a special occurred. ork. At a special meeting of the Imperial Spelety of Agriculture in Tiffis, on April 25, it was resolved to peti-tion, by telegraphic despatch. Frince Doudnkoff Korsa-koff, the highest officer in control of civil affairs in the Cauchaus, to authorize and to effect such measures of prevention against the threatened calamity as may be expedient and practicable. The local authorities of the various governments of the infected region were pet-tioned to do in the mean time whatever lies in their power for the destruction of the locust.

The daily Eurskipt Vedomosty of Moscow calls at tention to the distress that prevails among the cloth weavers of Zdanskaya.Vol. in the government of Kulish, in Poland. In the second decade of this century the Russian Government made that district a centre cloth manufacturing. It invited weavers from Faxony to settle there, granting them not only land and building materials for houses and factories, but also many other privileges. Attracted by these inducements, many weavers from the town of Lode, in the neighborhood of that district, settled there, too. Prob-ably the poorest and the least thrifty sort of cloth weavers came to that piece, for not one of them is known to have grown rich since that time. But still their condition was tolerable up to 1980. Since that time large factories, working with machinery, made their appearance in Lody, and the old-fashioned weav-ers at their looms were put at a great disadvantage. At the present time their occupation is so far gone that they are reduced to poverty. The whole family of a weaver, living and working in one room and tolling thirteen to sixteen hours a day, earn no more than 2 to 2% roubles a week

The Russian Government has decided, upon the joint recommendation of the Ministers of Commerce and of Navigation, to build a new commercial port on the Black Sea at Theodocia (Kaffa) or Sebastopol. The vari-ous plans submitted for the purpose, as well as the choice of the locality, were referred to a Senatorial committee, with the direction to hand in their recommendation as speedily as possible. It is expected that work will begin at the new port early this summer.

The following new regulations for the control of priate benevolent institutions have been published by the Russian Government: 1. All benevolent societies are obliged to hand in annual reports to the Minister of the Interior exhibiting their membership and financial con-dition, as well as full accounts of the work they have lone; societies standing under the protection of the Empress must send in such reports to the Secretary of her Majesty. 2 should it become necessary to estab-lish new schools, asylums, or hospitals, the society formed for the purpose must present, together with the usual petitions for permission and the proposed plans of operation, a minute account of the circumstances which suggested the necessity, and of the resources upon which the institution is to be maintained. 3. Auditors for the annual financial reports of all such societies are to be appointed by the covernment. Thus even the work of charity and education must be under Government control.

Last summer the Russian Government started a scheme of colonization in the sparsely populated dis-trices of the empire, and the transportation hither of settlers from the overcrowded regions. The Ministries of the interior and of the Government lands have jointly appointed a new Commission to regulate the work of colonization in the far East. That Commission is to inspect all the territories south of the Oossoori proposed to be opened to new settlers. Premiums will be offered to such settlers as will best promote the Chinese method of agriculture, we that method is the safest against the rot of grain crops, which is very prevalent in that region.

Plates are being perfected by a Ministerial committee for the building of a central part in the Arov Sea in the Hay of Biclossaray, and four moles in the Gulf of Taganrog, at a distance of forty versts apart. The e. pense will exceed 18,000,000 roubles. The exiling to Siberta of political and other offenders

has of late become a profile subject of discussion in the Rossian press and this question has in its turn, raised a debate on the state of the pracons and the feasibility of their reformation. The papers published in Siberia have expressed the discontent of the native population of that region with the present system of earling. The primary object was to colonize the sparsely inhabited districts. But the plan has proved to be a grievous failure. Without speaking of the exiles of mature age who have neither the ability nor the energy to do any good in Sheria, even the young people going there are so demoralized by their ng couffinement in prison and the long marches they have to make under military convoy, that they are unable to work on arriving. They become papers and vagabonds of the worst description, and prove to be a suade Dr. Depew to run for Mayor this fall. erse instead of a help to the thrifty laborers of the ntire region. On the other hand, the dele state of the prisons in Kussia is cited, showing that this does not offer any prospect for the reformation of sinners against the law; and the question is asked. What can the Government do to rid society of such criminals? They quote as an example England, which used America as a dumping ground for criminals before the war of Independence in the United States, and that place of exile having been withdrawn from her by the victor. Union, she despatched her criminals to Australia. But in the new land of their exile, having laid the founda tion of industry and civilization, they at the same time promoted disloyalty and immorality to such a degree that respectable settlers were arraid to go there until at last England was compelled to change her system of exic and to substitute that of prison reform instead. In view of these examples it becomes evident that Bussia cannot reduce or discontinue the exile of criminals to Siberia before prison reforms are effected. The Russian papers, however, do not take cognizance of the fact that the legal procedure against indicted criminals in England is quite different from that of Hussia. In Russia the slightest falling against the Government regulations, sometimes even the mere suspicion of such a failing is sufficient to subject an otherwise useful and intelligent criters to trial and to banishment in Siberia. The question raised by the discontented atternans tuvolves more than exile and prison reform. It involves a therough revision of the criminal code in Rusin, and radical changes in the mode of pro-cedure against criminals. Under the benin control of the censor of the press of course, the Russian papers cannot treat this subject with thoroughness, although seems that neither the ability nor the desire to do is lacking among them.

A curious phase of prison life is exhibited by a " Medical Correspondent of a Moscow paper. It often hap-pens that a respectable man is conneed in prison for a few days for some wight offence. At times even an elder of a small community must submit to such a penatty for what the Russian law calls a neglect of duty. Such a person is retained in a large routi together with a lot of obdirate crisinals, who are either awaiting trial or sentenced to be put at hard labor in a fortress. When the respectable prisoner comes among them, they begin to press him for "a treat of good fellowship". He must send for a bottle of brandy. If he is not as liberal as they want him to be, they harass and torment him. Should be make a threat to complain before the authorities of their conduct they immediately decide upon performing on him. "operation of cupping," as they call it. fellow is then stripped naked, stretched on a ben and held fast. His mouth is stuffed with a rag so that his criss cannot be heard outside. A spot on his breast is made wet, and one of his termenters rule it with his unshaven chin until the skin becomes red. Hereopen another one slaps that spot with his flat hand with all his might. A large bilster immediately ap-pears on the wounded place. This is what they can setting a cap. Six or eight such "oups" are some-times set on the breast, the sides, and the back of the sufferer, so that he is unable to he down for several haps in some instances more serious injuries are days. caused by the blows he receives.

A Hot Bearing Delayed La Bourgogue, It was merely an overheated bearing on her crank shaft that made the steamship La Bourgogne two days later than usual on the voyage she completed yester day. Her bearings and some other parts of the machinery are tow, and began causing trouble just after the ship left Havre. She had be go at the rate of about twelve knows at our sixtle May at when her engineers got the earling than the their testing about the result of the standard about at his missal speed of about seventers know she passed two grantler testering a old forty of the chart of the standard entire cutters after the standard seventers and the chart of the standard respective of the standard seventers and the standard seventers when the standard seventers are standard to the standard seventers and the same standard of the standard seventers are standard seventers. shaft that made the steamship La Bourgogne two days

Charter Election in Edgewater.

The charter election in the village of Edgewater, Staten Island, took place yesterday. The following train as were chosen: First ward August Hournam, become ward, Thirman Brew Thirdard and found House, fourth early think Edge Thirdard Hard Marshr. The successful condidates are all Democrats

When the Liver fails to act, and you are billions and out of sorts, use for It. Jayue's nanative Pills to bring about a healthy action of the Liver and remove all dis-treasing symptoms, wado.

THE CHARLESTON'S PENALTIES,

Congress Has Relieved Her Builders from

Some Contract Responsibilities. WASHINGTON, June 8.-The concurrence of the House in the Senate bill for relieving the Union Iron Works of San Francisco from penalties amounting to about \$33,000 for a shortcoming in the guaranteed horse power of the cruiser Charleston, gives assurance that this measure will become a law. It might at first seem that the Government is consenting to play a game on the principle of heads you win, tails I lose. If the Union Iron Works should earn a premium on the cruiser San Francisco, which it is now building for the Government, or on the coast defence vessel, which it is also building, it will not excuse the Government from paying the bonus. So, too, had the Charleston exceeded her guaranteed horse power, the promium promised by the Government would unquestionably have been exacted by the builders, just as premiums have been earned and paid on the Yorktown and the Baltimore. Yet as the Charleston fell 330 horse power short of her contract, Con-

This accordingly looks like a one-sided arrangement, and all the more so since our contractors in that earlier series of vessels were not required to furnish as much horse power as had been produced or guaranteed in the English vessels or designs on which they were modelled. For example, the Yorktown, according to a statement once made in Congress by Mr. Boutelle, the present Chairman of the House Navai Committee, was modelled after an English vessel whose herse power had reached 3,755, whereas that of the American vessel was only originally planned to be 3,500. then was reduced to 3.300, and finally contracted for at 3,000. In like manner, the plans of the English engines to be made by Humphreys & Tennant for cruiser No. 27, the design of which was bought as a model for the Bartinore, celled for 10,750 horse power, whereas the amount required by the Baitimore's contract was only 2,000. So, too, the horse power exacted of the Charleston was but 7,000. Instead of 7,650, attributed to her English model, the Naniwa han. The contract price of power exacted to the Charleston was but 7,000, instead of 7,650, attributed to her English model, the Naniwa Kan. The contract price of the Naniwa Kan was \$93,000; that of the Charleston, \$1,017,000. Furthermore, since \$100 in premium was allowed for each unit of horse power above the contract requirement. It was evidently possible for the Baltimore, for example, to earn \$175,000 as a bonus alone by simply counting what the builders of her British prototype had graparated to readnes.

gress has relieved her from the penalty.

thouse power above the contract requirement, it was evidently possible for the flatimore, for example, to earn \$175,000 as a bonus alone by simply equalling what the builders of her British prototy be had guaranteed to produce. In fact, her builders did cain the larger part of this sum, and \$45,000 more on the Yorktown.

Under such circumstances it may seem only just that the Government should receive the benefit of the penalties in its various contracts, even if only for the purpose of helping to pay the premiums which are exacted. But there is another side to the question, and it is one particularly applicable to the iCharleston. Her contractors agreed to build her for about 7's per cent, less than the limit of cost fixed by Congress. It turned out that the information furnished to them by the Navy Department as to the history and performances of her prototype, the Naniwa Kam, was defective, and that this lack of information proved expensive to them. It is said that the English vessel had no fewer than seventeen trials before she came up to her centract requirements, more or less costly changes in her being meantime made. The defective character of the plans was recognized by the department in an extension of her contract time for completion by four months. It has also been said that the builders wheld for another trial, with some slight changes of gear, but that the Navy Department did not tayor this plan.

It will be seen, therefore that there are some special reasons for the remission of penalties in the case of the Charleston. Besides, as Secretary Tracy has pointed out, some of the horse power and speed performances of the English vessels are based on trials much less exacting than those which are required of our contractors. Speed or horse power, for example, made in an hour's steaming or over a measured mile is quite a different affair from that which is some in four hours reached about 17 knots and 3,650 horse bower and about 3,100 horse power is now clear that he might safely be remained by correspon of the Charleston is the less likely to have

unfortunate results. EARLY SUMMER POLITICS.

Republicans Say That Saxton Is Bone Por

Republicans are talking about trying to per-It is a mistake to say that the Hon. Thomas Platt is not an officeholder. Mr. Platt is Readmaster of the village of Highland Mills in

Orange county. He has a summer house at that place, and his neighbors elected him Roadmuster. Every now and then be notifies his constituency of breaks in the roads, and then all hands turn out and patch 'em up, Senator Saxton, so say Republicans near the brone, is as politically dead as Fremont Cole, Leading men in his party went to Albany last session and tried to haul him off on the Ballot

Reform question. This was after they were convinced that Gov. Hill would sign a decent convinced that Gov. Hill would sign a decent bill. They told Saxton that he must take a back track. He replied that he could not, and pleaded with them that such a course meant his political death. Then his visitors ripped out language at him that was plain, and closed the interview with the declaration. "better a hundred men like you were dead than this bill should become a law. It is now said that every offort will be made to retire Senator Saxton to private life.

Fremont Cole was at the Fifth Avenue on Decoration Pay. "Gracious! what a fail that young man had," remarked one of his old friends. "A year ago he was Speaker, and now he is absolutely forgotten. He wants to leave New York State shid go to the far West as the representative of an insurance company. hope he may succeed."

Secretary Tracy is referred to by his friends in Brooklyn as a candidate for Mr. Lyarts's pince. If this should come about and Mayor Chanin should not a Albany as Governor, Brooklyn would lift her head to the empyrean. But there are also liciallicans who intimate that Gen, Tracy has even a higher ambition than to succeed Mr. Evarts. As Senator Fassett is supposed to be beoked for the licially and anomination for covernor, Gen. Tracy's friends think that his ambition must point to the Presidential chair. Tracy's friends think that his ambition must point to the Presidential chair.

Mr. Denew's friends criticise ex-Senator Warner Miller very sharply for lugging in Mr. Denew's name in the interviews which condomned the Republican State Committee for decouncing Fish and Gibbs. Mr. Miller in these interviews said that when the committee aimed at him, they also fired a shaft at Denew, as both were in the same boat on the World's Fair bill. Mr. Depew's friends recall how at the Cooper Union meeting he called upon the vast audience for three cheers for ex-Senator Platt, and add that, as Mr. Denew is a man of peace and detests a controversy. Mr. Miller chould have spoken for himself and made no pouce and detests a controversy. Mr. Miller should have spoken for himself and made no remarks for Mr. Depew.

Republican Federal officeholders say that when they go to Washington to have anything done they are compelled to appeal to the Democrats from New York because Senator Hiscock refuses to recognize their existence. There are certain routine matters constantly coming up, and the Senator's critics in his own party aver that he will not be bothered with them.

Ex-President Cleveland refused once to run on the same ticket with John C. Sheehan, the new Taumany leader of the Thirteenth district. Mr. Sheehan was on the same tload with Mr. Cleveland when the latter ran for Sheriff, and ran ahead of Mr. Cleveland 5,000 votes. When Mr. Cleveland was nominated for Mayor of Buffalo Mr. Sheehan was nominated on the same tload for County Clerk. Mr. Cleveland Insisted that Mr. Sheehan should withdraw from the teleot. Mr. Sheehan, in the interest of harmony, retired.

A number of ex-Senator Flatt's friends say that he and the Republican State Committee have given Hamilton Fish, Jr., and the Wicked Gibbs unnecessary prominence. Mr. Gibbs was tickled to think that he was mentioned by name in the condemnatory resolutions.

Gov. Hill with Edward Murphy. Jr., and other influential Democrats, have recently had pro-longed conferences at the Executive mansion in Albany. As things are running new, Demo-erats close to the devernor believe that a Democratic Legislature is not far distant.

Collector Erhardt is to deliver the oration at the commencement exercises of his college.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT, "How long will it last ?" asked a man of a jewelled

who had just told him that he would have to have a new spring in his watch.
"Maybe a week, maybe a year or two," answered

"But this one has lasted four or five years," said the man, protestingly.
"Yes, but they don't make that kind of eprings nowa-

days. It really does seem as though they had lost the ait of tempering watch springs. I sent out a hundreddollar watch the other day brand new, just from the factory, and the spring broke within twenty-four hours. The manufactorers have spent thousands of dollars within the past few years experimenting to get back the old quality for the springs, and they have failed, The springs seem to be getting worse rather than better."

Within a few days car drivers and truckmen in all paris of the city have been blossoming out in halmste-like the ones the police wear, but dinger. The same phenomenon has been noticed whenever before the police have been fitted out with new headgear. Evideptly the ear drivers and the truckmen are the natural heirs of the policemen in the matter of old haus. Any one who thinks the Americans are not a goods

humored race should watch the growd at the bridge when the cable has broken. Nine persons out of every ten make a joke of it, and start out for the long trudge over the foot path without the slightest appearance of being annoyed or even bored by having so much extra work piled upon them by the untaithfulness of the steel rope that usually does their walking for them. It would be hard to find a merrier crowd at Coney Island, even, then on the promenade during one of these interludes in the work of the cable.

was being rushed down town on a west side elevated train the other day was a sight that tickled the eyes of the blass New Yorkers who haven't seen a knitted stocking, even in a store, for the last five years. She was all unconscious of the attention she attracted, and seemed as much at her case as though sitting in the rocking chair on the back stoop of the old farm house where she doubtless puts in most of her time The warm Sundays have come, and the benches in

the Park are again set throbbing once a week with the beart palphations of the young couples who find the shadowy nooks of the foot paths the most convenient places in which to do their courting. No one who has never seen for binned can remine how little room on a bench two persons can occupy at twilight in a public park. There is more sood old fashioned bugging and enuggling on even the most frequented paths in Central Park of a Sunday evening than the sentents ever dreamed of in their classic greyes. So the nost is too dark for passers by to distinguish faces the seven to be no computations as to appearances in the minds of the

The American citizen and his family who can't afford the price of a trip to Concy Island or South Beach now patronize the summer cars on the street railroads, and every pleasant evening a large proportion of the riders on these cars are people who are out for a little ex-cursion and a breath of frish air. Frequently a whole family will be out together, and the number of young couples who find all the seclusion their courtship re quires on the front seat of an open car is astonishing.

The pend lilies are in bloom in the basin in Madison square, and one of the linest anniner shows in the city is thereby officially opened. Citizens generally fail to appreciate property the quality of the free show of rare and valuable flowers that is given every season in the small parks throughout the city. The poorest tramp may gare upon flowers and plants that Jay Gould might be glad to possess.

Hith streets are bothered over the change of name of old Sinth and Tenth avenues. Everybody was anxious to have the change made, but not half of the old real-dents can remember that they now live on or near Co-lumbus and Amsterdam avenues, and are apt tobe mystitled when the new names are used. The change was officially certified to a few days ago by the putting up of the new names on the lamp posts along the two ave-nues. There isn't much chance that the new names will come into use very quickly. Highth avenue from Pifty minth to 113th streets has been "Central Park West" for nany years but it never rets called that anywhere ex advertisement.

The hot weather is having a bad effect on the newly faid asphalt paving. That in Wall street is already bad-ly out up, and has an occasional rut in it, where an un-usually heavy wheel has rested for a while.

the notatest atreet covering in existence, but most of the clatter and bang on such a pavement is due to uneven nesagnd other imperfection in its laying or in its repair after it has been torn up. On a newly laid granite pavement of the present style, with large blocks and solid foundation, there is scargely more noise than on a macadam road. Hudson street, which has recently bee repayed is an example of this. Broadway's roar will be reduced one half from the time the new pavement is down until the subway people begin to get in their fine work on it.

A curious development of human nature is shown at the bridge when the cable has broken down. The prom-enade is then thrown open free to the public by the big passageway usually used for an exit, but the fore takers remain in their boxes and take the pennies of thos who choose to go through the ordinary entrances to the foot path. It would be expected that these would be very few and that the great mass of the people would save themselves discomfort and a penny by walking right on through the broad passageway. On the con-trary, however, it is with the greatest difficulty that the ridge policemen can induce the neonie to walk wieks ahead and quit crowding around the fare boxes. "Fass right along to the promenade. Never mind the fare. Pass along: Tass along." is the constantery, but the majority of the people merely turn and stare at the pollormen in a puzzled sort of a way, and then dicad set for the nearest fare box and stand in line for a minute or two, being pushed and joseled on every hand, waiting for a chance to hand in a penny and go through the regular way. The American public uses unused to getting semething for nothing that it can't realize the opportunity when it comes.

There are very few big office buildings being started There are very rew discounce buildings using starred down town this year. Wall street his "to the nor has lower Broadway. There was a great rush in this line of building last year. Real exists men say that it was over, done, and that there will be considerable hosting for tenning during the next two or three years to this the uildings aiready in existence and about being com-

pleted. The scarf rings that were formerly used for fastening loose scarfs below the neck are now made of wire and covered with silk ribben either to match the scarf or so contrast with it. The stores show in this line mourn ing scarf rings, and other curious modifications of the

A curious sign on newly paved up-newn streets is a fock of sparrows fighting with their swn shadows. On bright doys the sun casts wivil shadows on the now paving whenever a sparrow alights, and the birds do not seem to understand it. They will watch the black thing suspiciously, jump around it, peck as it viciously, bristle ip with rage, and out all sorts of comical and weariness makes them drop the butle and fly away.

Brondway jewellers are displaying boulounières and smelling bottles of plain silver decorated with band-painted designs of birds and flowers instead of with engraved work

The little child who has attracted some attention during the past year by her performance in a juvenile role in the "County Fair," and whose name on the bills is Stella Barchay, was for the previous winter well known in all the artists studies, she was a model for child rigures, and was about the only good one that there was in New York. One of the last known artists in the city. lired her services as far as possible, but she posed also for other artists and in some of the schools. Her mother was also a model for the nude and frequently both posed which her mother used in educating her for the stage, upon which she hopes to make her living in the future. Unlike most child actresses, she is really as young as she ooks, or younger.

The small invetery of the Norwegian advertisement goes on with time. Every day for many months an advertisement has appeared steadily in a prominent New York paper which states that a Norwegian who is a thorough cook and hunesworker is looking for em-ployment, and can give the test of references as to character and ability. A number of men who watch the papers carefully have written to this mysterious advertiser, but they have not succeeded in finding out who she is. The amount of her advertising bill is co siderably greater than the wages she could earn, and it gues on month after month as require as the issue of the paper. All sorts of letters have been addressed to ser offering her good places, &c., but it is impossible to get a reply. Her letters are collected by a man whose face would probably be recognized at Police Headquarters and alle sometimes has a hundred or more suswers na day. Several attempts by newspaper reporters to and out what the unver bearent means have failed

Old Manhattan Pipe Loge Dug Up Several sections of the log water pipe laid in Broad

way sixty two years ago by the Manhattan Company were dug up yesterday near the corner of Bruadway and Cedar street. The old logs are rather more than a and Codar street. The old logs are rather more than a foot in diameter, and the canibre of the bore is about elx inches. They are of chashest and remarkably well presented in the look inches they are of chashest and discoursed them in mire than an inch become the uniteration. Where use with an earlie we of breach was found to be as white and sounded than a every three surfaces. Where use water from a reservoir in Chather a street over the lower end of the city. He is hum to pointed upon the logs as soon as it became known what they were. The workness were hired to chop off small sections which readly brought a delicate place from the hystanders.